CALIFORNIA

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII | SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 3, 1934 | No. 27

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Waterfront and Maritime Strike Comes to a Close With Agreement to Arbitrate Workers' Demands

For the first time since May 9 last, when the longshoremen of the entire Pacific Coast went on strike, ships manned by union crews were being worked by union dock workers, and the dove of peace apparently had spread her wings over the San Francisco waterfront on Tuesday morning last.

Gone were the armed and uniformed representatives of the might and dignity of the state, and noticeable by their absence were the blue-coated police of the municipality, who had held sway for so many weeks where the commerce of the world passed in and out of the great warehouses in less troubled times. A general air of bustle and energy prevailed, as though to make up for the enforced idleness that so long had been prevalent.

And while the seafaring men and the longshore workers resumed their tasks arrangements were being perfected for adjusting the differences between employer and employee by peaceful and orderly arbitration tribunals.

The decision of the maritime unions affiliated with the International Seamen's Union, and of the Masters, Mates and Pilots and Marine Engineers, to return to work pending the outcome of collective bargaining with the steamship owners, was the final step in the calling off of the strike.

Paul Scharrenberg, official representative of the Seamen's Union, announced that the proposal for an immediate return to work pending negotiations and ultimate arbitration if necessary was adopted by the seamen by a vote of nearly 9 to 1.

The terms under which the longshoremen returned to work were proposed by the waterfront employers and were accepted by the Pacific Coast District Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association. They are as follows:

Terms of Agreement

"(a) Concurrent with the return of the men to work, the employers agree to discharge all men performing longshore work who were employed after the strike was called, who were not regularly employed as longshoremen at the respective ports prior to the calling of the strike. This will restore the status of the employment existing before the strike and will provide employment for the men now on strike as it then existed.

"(b) The employers agree that there will be no discrimination of any kind against any man because of membership in the union or because of strike activities.

"(c) If there should be any adjustment of wages in the arbitration award, the adjustment will be retroactive to the date of return of the men to work.

"(d) The method of hiring and dispatching men and all other conditions of hiring and employment which were in effect prior to the strike will apply pending the arbitration award. The I. L. A., however, shall have the privilege of appointing observers where hiring halls exist to see that the halls are fairly run and that there is no discrimination.

"(e) Any question of unfairness or discrimination is to be submitted to the National Longshoremen's Board for decision, and both parties agree to be bound thereby."

Meanwhile, the President's National Longshoremen's Board is moving with all speed to bring about a final peace.

Arranging for Arbitration

First they prepared to set up machinery to arbitrate the grievances of the longshoremen, beginning possibly this week.

Second, they speeded the coastwise balloting for election of representatives of the seafaring crafts for purposes of collective bargaining with the employers. If no agreements are reached within thirty days the matters may go to arbitration.

All strike-breaking longshoremen hired since the strike began May 9 were ordered released under the terms of the agreement of the Waterfront Employers' Union, which was the basis on which the unions agreed to peace.

For the time being longshoremen will be hired as they were before the strike, mainly along the Embarcadero.

Hours of Work Limited

Conditions under which the longshoremen returned to work in San Francisco provide that not more than fifteen hours' continuous work shall be done by any gang without a rest period, and no gang shall be allowed to work more than forty-eight hours in one week. The original demands called for a thirty-hour week.

Special committees were planned to treat with complaints of discrimination, which the employers' officials promised would be eliminated.

Late this week conferences were being arranged between the waterfront employers and the Longshoremen's Union with a view to adjusting minor differences in order to speed arbitration on the main points.

End of the Strike

The end of the longshore and maritime strike was heralded by O. K. Cushing of the President's National Longshoremen's Board, in the following statement:

"The longshoremen's strike is called off effective at 8 a. m., Tuesday, July 31. The longshoremen will return to work at that time at all ports. The men are to return to work without discrimination for union affiliation or strike activities.

"The employers have agreed that, pending arbitration, the National Longshoremen's Board may place representatives in hiring halls and the men may have observers there to see that there is no discrimination.

"The men believe they should not be required to hire through the hall, but recognizing the public interest in the termination of the strike they have even waived this point.

"All questions of discrimination are to be referred to representatives of the board, and the board's decision shall be binding on all parties.

"Any readjustment of wages upon arbitration to be retroactive to the date the men return to work."

Municipal Railway Is Now on Paying Basis

Some interesting figures relative to the operations of the Municipal Railway have been published recently, and E. G. Cahill, manager of utilities, points out that "the Municipal Railway is now on an actual self-sustaining basis."

Since July 14, when the municipal line assumed somewhat of a monoply of street car service, owing to the strike on the Market Street lines, surplus income exceeded $50,000. Receipts for the first three days of last week, compared with the same period last year, were: Monday, $12,935 and $7394; Tuesday, $13,370 and $7679; Wednesday, $13,162 and $8216.

Net earnings during last fiscal year were $165,878, but as $111,000 was contributed from taxes to meet bond redemption, the actual surplus was $55,878. This compares with a deficit of $351,446 in 1932-33.

The revenues last year, $2,843,792, were an increase of $23,000 over the previous year's receipts, while operating expenses were reduced approximately $250,000.

City-Owned Utility In Healthy Condition

E. G. Cahill, manager of utilities, announced Monday that next month the Public Utilities Commission will start public hearings on the proposed reduction in water rates, assured last spring when the commission presented a budget showing approximately 10 per cent less income.

The water department's total earnings for the year were $6,620,006, which was an increase of $139,830 over the previous year. Total operating expenses were $3,729,968, a decrease of $360,899. The net income, $2,890,038, was an increase of $500,729 over 1932-33.

Out of the net, $671,489 was expended for additions and betterments, while $1,039,083 went for bond redemption, leaving the surplus of $1,179,701.

The increase in earnings and decrease in expenses came in spite of the department having more pipelines and more consumers. Expenses in general were substantially lower than when the department was in private ownership.

Harriman Mills Case Arouses Resentment Of Labor Officials

Labor was "sold down the river" by A. R. Glancy, N.R.A. assistant administrator, when the blue eagle was restored to the notorious Harriman Hosiery Mills of Harriman, Tenn., and labor leaders associated with the N.R.A. are out after Glancy's scalp, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

On July 23 the mills reopened. About 400 men and women returned to work. The strikers voted to reject the agreement "as worse than no settlement at all," but their attorney said they would approve it if General Johnson did.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor commended the strikers for rejecting the terms and attacked the decision. He said:

Betrayal of Labor's Interests

"The striking employees of the Harriman Hosiery Company very properly rejected the terms of settlement. Labor regards the action taken as a betrayal of labor's interests and a complete surrender on the part of the government to a corporation which has publicly flouted the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act.

"Furthermore labor challenges the authority of Mr. Glancy to negotiate a settlement or to order the restoration of the blue eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Company. This challenge is based upon the fact that General Johnson, in a letter addressed to Divisional Administrator Major George L. Berry, clothed him with full authority to deal with the Harriman Hosiery Mills situation. This authority conferred upon Major Berry has never been changed nor withdrawn. Obviously, General Johnson must decide."

Major George L. Berry, in whose hands settlement of the Harriman case had apparently been left by General Johnson, returned to Washington with blood in his eye. General Johnson was reported returning to Washington to put Glancy on the carpet. Reverberations of protest came from the Pacific Coast, where Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady is settling the Pacific Coast strike. Members of the Labor Advisory Board are grimly awaiting a showdown.

Autocratic Assumption of Power

Even the wording of the agreement which Mr. Glancy "negotiated" with M. W. Walker, secretary of the corporation, is held up to scorn, not only as an arrogant and autocratic assumption of power which Mr. Glancy did not possess, but as a stupid administrative procedure. One newspaper suggested that President Roosevelt's only face-saving procedure in the situation would be to dismiss Mr. Glancy instantly. The "agreement," in which neither labor's representatives at Harriman nor labor leaders in the N.R.A. administration participated, begins:

"The strike is hereby called off." The question is asked, When did an N.R.A. administrator, or the head of a corporation, receive the right to call off a strike initiated by the workers in a plant? That is regarded by labor leaders as the first big laugh.

"All picketing, acts of intimidation and coercion shall cease immediately." That is the second ex-parte judgment.

Does Company Own Courts?

"The company will not prosecute any case growing out of the strike, including contempt cases, occurring prior to this date, and will dismiss all pending cases." Labor directs attention to the inference that the company owns the courts when it can thus dismiss contempt cases, and asks why Mr. Glancy concurs in this position in behalf of the N.R.A.

"All strikers agree not to institute any suit against Harriman Hosiery Mills growing out of any occurrence of the strike." In short, it is said, the workers are to give up all their rights under N.I.R.A. with reference to wages and hours.

"The company will dismiss the injunction on or before the next term of Chancery Court, and pay all costs in connection with said dismissal." Interpreted, it means the company will tell the court to lay off the strikers and the company will pay its lawyers for doing its dirty work.

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ON BUSINESS IN SOUTH

Hugo Ernst, vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, with headquarters in San Francisco, arrived in Long Beach on Tuesday, July 23, for an extended conference with officials of the locals of his craft, according to the "Labor News." He will remain in southern California for some time and will visit all locals of his international before returning to San Francisco.

The union label should be on everything you wear, if you are a sincere believer in trade unionism.

Market Street Railway Agrees to Arbitrate And Strike Is Ended

After an all-day conference on Friday of last week between Market Street Railway officials and representatives of the striking union carmen, the strike on that system, which had been in effect since Sunday, July 15, was terminated with the signing of an agreement to submit to arbitration the demands of the union for increased wages and shorter hours of labor.

The bulk of the strikers returned to work on Saturday morning without discrimination, and by the following day the service had been completely restored. During the prevalence of the strike some few cars had been running, but the service was completely suspended after nightfall.

Joint Statement Issued

A joint statement informing the public of the cessation of hostilities was issued on Friday, July 27, signed by Samuel Kahn, president of the company, and P. J. O'Brien, second vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which was as follows:

"Mr. O'Brien and a committee representing Division 1004 met with Mr. Kahn and associates this afternoon and agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitration, consisting of three members appointed in the usual way. The meeting of minds was largely brought around by Messrs. E. P. Marsh and E. H. Fitzgerald, United States Commissioners of Conciliation.

"The strike will be called off immediately and full service of Market Street Railway Company will be resumed as soon as the operating forces of the railway company can make preparations. It is anticipated full service will be resumed by Saturday morning. There will be some night service Friday night on all lines which are now operating.

"Mr. Marsh and Mr. Fitzgerald express deep satisfaction and appreciation of the friendly co-operative spirit that actuated both parties from the beginning of the conferences."

Arbitrators Will Select Chairman

Under the agreement the company was to appoint one man, the union to appoint one, and the third member was to be agreed upon by the two previously selected.

George Kidwell, business agent of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, was chosen by representatives of Local 1004 of the Carmen's Union as its member of the arbitration board set up to adjust wages and working conditions. Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, named himself to represent the company. These two will endeavor to agree upon an impartial arbitrator who will be chairman of the board. They had their first meeting Tuesday last. They will confer daily until agreement is reached.

All Market Street Railway cars now are operating on normal schedules, it is reported.

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THE NEW ECONOMICS

The following report, submitted to a joint meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council's Committee on Education and the Labor Day History Committee, was read at the regular meeting of the Labor Council on July 20 and ordered printed in the Labor Clarion:

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Ladies and Gentlemen: The American Federation of Labor is committed to the policy of trade unionism and is composed of trade international unions who have jurisdiction of the affiliated trades or crafts. However, since the inception of the American Federation of Labor in the early '80s, many changes were made both economically and industrially. The inventions of machinery have speeded up production, changed our methods of transportation, and made a difference in our mode of living.

The world war caused a shortage of skilled mechanics on account of our man power being drawn into the army, and foreign mechanics were prevented from coming to our country. In order to train inexperienced help the apprenticeship period had to be shortened, so that every trade was broken up into its various jobs, and thus we developed the trade analysis. Inventions kept pace with the separation of the various trades into small jobs or tasks. Thus the long period of apprenticeship was lost in the American industries.

Economically changes came about due to the increased methods of production. Goods were manufactured and in order to induce consumption the credit system was developed on installment buying until we bought so much that we had to work to keep up payments. The people have contracted debts to the maximum saturation point, on the one hand, and more factories were built to produce more until we reached the final crash when we had too much of everything and no one had anything to buy with.

Now, after several years of the depression, we began talking about a "new deal." If this "new deal" means anything at all it means that some peaks will have to be leveled off, and that some valleys will have to be raised. In order words rugged individualism is to be curbed and the welfare of the masses is to be considered more favorably. The old order of things must be kept out for good, as the new order is being ushered in. Labor must prepare to play its part, and labor must see to it that its part is played well, if labor intends to keep what it will gain under the "new deal."

We are going through a distinctive period of great revolution in the American social practice and in the American industrial practices. There are many who cherish great hopes in connection with the National Recovery Act. This act is proclaimed by many as the official demise of the free competition and economic individualism and the beginning of a new era—the era of social control, of public control of economic life.

Professor Selig Perlman pointed out that this "new deal" is not a new discovery, but it goes back to the social thinking of organized labor in the United States. Briefly speaking, we have three basic lines of thought in the American social practice. First, we have the individualistic, capitalistic type of thinking which was the official American ideology during the Hoover administration. The second type of thinking is the middle class reform movement in the United States. The third type is the thinking of organized labor. These three types can be explained briefly.

The capitalistic kind of individualism starts with the assumption of an abundance of opportunity. There is plenty for all. The more go-getters we have the better off society is. The go-getter is not a consumer of opportunity but a creator thereof. Now the conclusion drawn from this premise is individualism, and he must not be restricted. Let the individual develop his powers, let him go to work for the fulfillment of his purposes, pecuniary and others; and there is no need for any organized group or society to call a halt on him, to force him to restrict himself with regard to the economic opportunity that he is seizing. This is the dominant philosophy that is found in the periods of economic expansion. It is the nineteenth century Europe and the nineteenth century America, which officially professed this social philosophy and had its social order guided and directed by it.

The second type is the social philosophy of middle class reform movements. By this is meant the political reform movements that go back to Jefferson and Jackson and come down in modern times to Bryanism, LaFolletism, and so forth. They are characterized, like the business men's philosophy, by an abundance consciousness, the consciousness of abundance of opportunity; but, unlike the business men, they discover that something has happened to America, to the American abundance of opportunity. Unlike the business men, they have made the discovery that the producer, the farmer, the small manufacturer, the wage earner and the mechanic somehow have been deprived of a free access to economic opportunity. They have made the discovery that monopolists are shutting off opportunities for the class in which he finds himself. Thus he proceeds to enumerate a list of monopolies—railways, public utilities, banking monopolies, land monopolies, and what not.

Now what is the remedy? The remedy is to restrict monopolies by legislation. The middle class reform movements are characterized by a very persistent individualism. They will discipline the public enemy—the monopolist—but the producer is not a public enemy and he need not be disciplined at all. This class believes in control for the outsider, for the public enemy, but not for the insider.

The third type of thinking is that of the labor movement in the United States. It has taken the American labor movement something like eight or nine decades to overcome the viewpoint of the second class and to develop a new viewpoint, its own viewpoint, which is becoming the viewpoint of American society today. Unlike the other two philosophies which start with the idea of abundance of opportunity, the labor philosophy starts with the assumption of scarcity of opportunity—jobs are scarce. They do not try to determine the causes of this economic scarcity, but they take it for granted and they start with it.

What is the next step? Since economic opportunities are scarce, since jobs are scarce, it follows that the individual should not be permitted to establish a connection with the economic opportunity outside of any group discipline. On the contrary, the conclusion which they draw from the scarcity premise is that the organized group or craft, or the industrial union, or any organized group of such a nature, should declare itself the virtual owner of the sum total of economic opportunity. In the case of the wage earners the tendency is for the union to look upon itself as the virtual owner of the sum total of available jobs. The individual wage earner is brought under a union discipline. He cannot hire himself out, he cannot make an individual labor contract with the employer, upon conditions that suit him. On the contrary, he must subject himself to a group discipline.

What is happening in the United States today? Without going into all of the details, the President's "brain trust" is only catching up with the humble Tom, Dick and Harry of the labor movement. It is rather a sensational conclusion if true. But if one follows the speeches made by the most prominent "new dealers," such as General Johnson and others, it seems that their thoughts are very largely leaning toward a crystallized form of trade unionism.

What will labor do now? While labor is unaware of its own social philosophy, it has unconsciously developed a philosophy nevertheless. Labor should take hold of its own philosophy, make it known to its own members and to society at large.

How to accomplish this? We can bring this about by asking the city superintendent of schools to use his influence with the Board of Education in establishing a school where we can interest all citizens to study the new economics, the history of the labor movement, the new history of achievements, the romance of accomplishments of good for the greatest number, the new trade analysis with its researches of inventions, trade dangers, diseases, their cures and preventions, a study of the trades themselves, with a possible revamping of their methods, both of approach and execution, etc.

If this idea meets with the approval of these committees, let us recommend this program to the Labor Council, then, let us wait on the superintendent of schools, and if and when the Board of Education approves the program for such a school, then we can proceed with the preparation of courses of instruction, etc.

Respectfully submitted by

MANUEL J. JACOBS.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Year
Single subscriptions.....$1.50
To unions, each subscription..... 1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)
Single copies ..... .05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1934

Background of the Strike

The following article, from the International Labor News Service, the main facts in which are familiar to San Franciscans, is of interest at this time as showing the historic basis of the industrial struggle which has waged here for several weeks, and which it is hoped will terminate shortly in a measure of justice being accorded the workers through arbitration:

"Organizations of big business have let loose their fire at the Pacific Coast strikers. It has even been charged that the strike in San Francisco constituted revolution. Let's look at some history and see what is there revealed.

"Center of the employers' line of attack in San Francisco is the Industrial Association. The San Francisco Industrial Association is a part of the State Industrial Association.

"Working along lines planned out during the world war, the Industrial Association emerged from that conflict determined to smash union labor, and with a war chest into which banks and industries of San Francisco had poured enormous piles of ready cash. Contributions to the war chest for the fight to smash labor ran $10,000 and $15,000 each. Standard Oil and Southern Pacific gave $30,000. There were some 1800 contributors. That's the outfit that has been directing the war against labor on the Pacific Coast in the last few weeks.

* * *

"The history, going back through the years, is filled with stories of intrigue, murder of union men, use of spies within unions and the throttling of interstate commerce.

"It was Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who sought to enjoin the Industrial Association from interference with interstate commerce under the anti-trust laws. The higher courts turned Palmer down, but plenty of interference was proved. The courts held, somewhat in accord with the 'rule of reason' idea, that the thing hadn't gone far enough to warrant a permanent injunction.

* * *

"Here was the Industrial Association plan: No union work was to be allowed where it could possibly be stopped. Building materials were kept out of the state by the power of this business gang, unless they were non-union. Union contractors found themselves absolutely unable to buy materials.

"The Industrial Association built great storage yards for all manner of building material and contractors were forced to buy from these yards or go without. A regular permit system was in use. Union contractors could get no permits to buy materials. Likewise an air-tight system was in use for the employment of mechanics. Each mechanic signed a contract to work when and where ordered. The man who refused to work when and where the Association ordered him to work was fired and without any chance for another job.

* * *

"The International Moulders' Union counts at least two members murdered in that conflict.

"The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union went to the expense of building a brick plant in El Paso, Texas, in order that union employers in San Francisco might be able to get brick for their jobs.

"Union contractors and union foundrymen found themselves unable to borrow money from the banks, most of which had given $10,000 or more each to the Industrial Association's war chest.

* * *

"The State Industrial Association sought to smash labor all along the line. It was the Harrison Gray Otis idea made statewide. But labor in San Francisco never was smashed. It survived every attack. It survived, but the employers' attack never ceased. That is the background upon which the strike of the last few weeks rests. It is a background of employer hatred, spy operations, murder, coercion and the determination that unionism has no right to exist."

Labor Day in San Francisco

It is gratifying to record that the General Labor Day Committee plans for the celebration of labor's holiday are sufficiently advanced to give assurance that the great parade to be held on that day will be, if not "the greatest" ever held in this city, at least remindful of the demonstrations of former and more prosperous times. The interest already developed promises to provide a surprise both to the friends and foes of organized labor when the workers proudly march up Market street.

The recent occurrences in San Francisco, and indeed along the entire Coast, have shown that union labor, when confronted with a crisis, can develop a solidarity that scorns difficulties and refuses to accept defeat. The Labor Day parade this year should be in the nature of a glorification of trade unionism as exemplified in the struggle through which we have just passed.

Let trade unionists proudly hold up their heads as they march to the martial strains, firm in the conviction that their cause for human uplift is righteous and will prevail.

It is said that "San Francisco loves a parade." Every trade unionist whose occupation does not require his services on Labor Day should be in line to uphold the prestige and dignity of union labor. Fall in line!

Statistics Which Startle

Ransom Sutton, a writer on scientific subjects, in an article on "Are We a Vanishing Race?" declares that "history proves that all great civilizations perished after reaching their peaks of culture and affluence," and enumerates the following facts which will startle the complacent:

"Among the 125,000,000 Americans, about 775,000 are in hospitals, 350,000 in institutions for mental diseases, 70,000 in institutions for feeble-minded, 140,000 in state and federal prisons, 100,000 are narcotic drug addicts, 89,000 are in insane asylums, 10,000,000 are unemployed. Of the unemployed, President Roosevelt has said that some 5,000,000 'will never again be absorbed in our present industrial life.'"

A commentator adds that there were 3230 murders and 20,880 suicides for 1932, and 265 kidnappings in the three years from January, 1929, to February, 1932.

The writer finds population trends particularly discouraging, stating that "700,000 fewer American babies were born last year than in 1921. Yet 62,329 more Americans died last year than in 1921."

Dooley on the "Open Shop"

Until there is a better description of the so-called "open shop" Mr. Dooley's description of it must stand as authoritative. The San Diego "Labor Leader" resurrects it at a most appropriate time, and it is here reproduced for the edification of those employers who are so solicitous of the freedom and independence of their employees:

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't you know?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnessey. What is'n open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open to accommodate th' constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnessey: Suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large, iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez to th' boss, 'I think I kin handle th' job for ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' th' wan dollar man gits th' merry jinglin can, an' goes into the crool wourld t' exercise his in-alienable rights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen an' scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnessey, an' who gits the benefit? Thrue, it saves the boss money, but he don't care no more for money thin he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see th' min robbed of their indepindince. They must have their indepindence, regardless of inything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fur th' unions if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are. An' how would they have thim conducted?—No strikes, no rules, no conthracts, no scales, hardly any wages and damn few mimbers."

"Rights" That Need Denial

Under the N.R.A. codes the right to employ child labor is denied employers. Decent employers do not want to handicap children by premature work. The N.R.A. code merely compels the unscrupulous to refrain from doing what the honorable majority would not do.

So, too, in the matter of minimum wages. The codes restrain the heartless and the irresponsible from creating competitive conditions which destroy all decent standards of life.

In a word, the government was asked to prevent a reckless minority from practices which injure the majority. Liberty creating a condition which drives children into factories when they should be at school, or which compels men and women to work at starvation wages, can profitably be curbed.

Costs of Industrial Deaths

According to reports issued by the New York State Department of Labor, about 1 per cent of the industrial accidents for which workmen's compensation is paid are fatal. Yet these deaths represent nearly one-quarter of the cost of all industrial accidents.

In a recent year the average cost of a fatality amounted to $6147, but the range was from one thousand to more than ten thousand dollars in instances where a widow was left with more than three children under 18 years of age.

The impressive fact revealed by department records is that all fatal accidents are results of the same causes as minor accidents. Prevent minor accidents and fatal accidents will become a rarity.

The strike of musicians against the Canadian Radio-Broadcasting Commission, which began in Montreal on June 10 and was extended throughout Canada on June 15, has been settled. The commission agreed to raise wages to union rates at all its stations.

From Labor Viewpoint

The Labor Council has been accused of an attempt to deny freedom of speech to radicals. Nothing could be farther from the truth. But there can be no freedom in trade union organizations to preach doctrines and policies which contemplate the destruction of trade unionism by men who have sworn to uphold its principles.

"Labor" does not believe anything can be gained by ignoring a fact. And the fact is that the industrial unrest which is apparent everywhere is due, first, to the refusal of employers to obey the law guaranteeing American workers the right to organize; and, next, to the failure of this administration to enforce that law, without fear or favor. —"Labor."

"The case for a minimum wage for women workers has made important gains in various states during the past year and a half," according to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. "Not only have new laws been enacted in important industrial states but the administration of these laws in most cases has gone along at a most satisfactory pace," she said.

Twenty-seven trade associations are reported to have been represented at a recent meeting held in Chicago for the purpose of forming the Council of American Industry, organized to defend the so-called "open shop." There is also said to be increased activity of many professional patriots, usually the head of one-man organizations, whose idea of constitutional liberties is to deny them to laboring men and women.

The "Examiner" says that "San Francisco went through a 'general strike' without riot, bloodshed, violence." And it credits Chief of Police Quinn for this gratifying showing. But it would appear that if credit is due anyone it is the strikers themselves. In the midst of the greatest provocation they maintained order in their ranks, and it was at the suggestion of the General Strike Committee that the sale of liquor was practically suspended.

In his proclamation declaring the "emergency in the civic life of San Francisco" proclaimed on July 14 at an end, Mayor Rossi said: "It is with gratitude and heartfelt pride that I declare that the actions and conduct of the citizens of San Francisco during the existence of this emergency has been in keeping with the traditions of our city and that the maintenance of law and order and due process of law has won, and merited the commendation of the entire world."

Arthur Brisbane says: "Nobody really knows whether it (N.R.A.) has helped or delayed prosperity's return or what would have happened without it." This certainly is surprising in view of the fact that Hearst repeatedly has declared that prosperity has been delayed and hindered by the Recovery program of President Roosevelt, and that business was definitely on the upgrade until the Recovery act was put in force. Brisbane probably is unable to keep up with his erratic boss.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

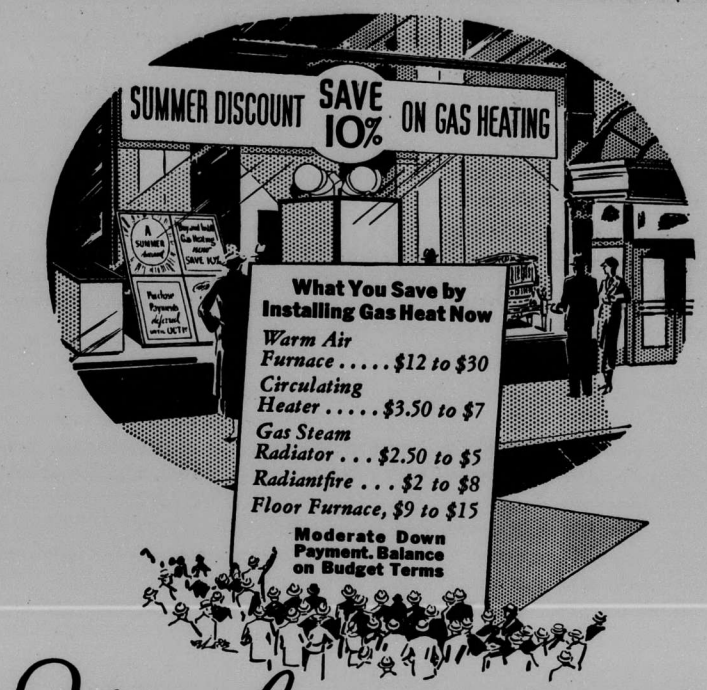
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DR. WILBUR HONORED

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur has been asked to serve as vice-chairman of Newton D. Baker's National Committee for the 1934 Mobilization of Human Needs, according to information received by Ray W. Smith, director of the San Francisco Community Chest. Mrs. M. C. Sloss will be asked to serve on the National Women's Committee headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Roosevelt has invited the thirty-fourth national welfare organizations represented in the mobilization to hold sessions at the White House September 28.

ATTENTION, BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

Window cards in colors, bearing reproductions of the United States flag and the legend, "Labor Day, Sept. 3, 1934," are being peddled to merchants at exorbitant prices. The buyers are under the impression that these cards are being distributed under the authority of organized labor, which is contrary to the truth. The fact that they do not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council should be sufficient to create suspicion. Neither the San Francisco Labor Council nor the General Labor Day Committee authorized them.



Your last opportunity

TO MAKE THESE SAVINGS ON GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT

SUMMER will soon be gone. Soon fickle fall with a sudden drop in temperature will be here. If you have an old-fashioned heating system this means getting back to the routine of ordering, storing and handling fuel and constant fire tending. And even then perhaps, never getting your house really warm.

Why not stop all this right now and save money? Change to the carefree comfort of Natural Gas heating. By automatic thermostat, by three-heat control or by turning a key you can keep your house at desired, healthful temperature no matter how changeable the weather may be.

Go ahead — make the change now. Why delay when it is so easy to pay for gas heating equipment at this time? It takes only a few hours, for example, to install a Natural Gas burner in your present furnace. Floor furnaces or circulating heaters and other gas heating appliances are likewise quickly and easily installed. Then you and your family are ready to enjoy the convenience of clean, carefree, healthful heating this fall and winter and many winters to come.

Remember, the special 10% Summer Discount on gas heating equipment ends this month. Why not go ahead and order your Natural Gas heating installed today?

SEE YOUR DEALER OR THE

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Quarterly Meeting of Federation's Council

The printed minutes of the meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor held in San Francisco on July 8, 1934, are being distributed. They show the following in attendance: President A. W. Hoch, Vice-Presidents George J. Hobart, J. Matthams, C. C. Nunnally, Ros. Mannina, Charles F. Daley, James E. Hopkins, Anthony L. Noriega, B. F. Dodge, Joseph D. McManus, George W. Stokel, and Secretary Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: E. F. Nelson and W. P. Graham. Absent: Dick L'Estrange and George Durand.

Among the communications acted upon was one from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, relative to organization work. Secretary Scharrenberg was directed to urge President Green to continue the assignment of Organizer A. L. Rice in organizing the logging camps of northern California.

The request of the Stockton culinary workers' unions that Hart's Lunch, Inc., be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List" was complied with.

Appeal From Tom Mooney

An appeal from Tom Mooney outlining the latest steps taken to bring about his release from prison, and asking for a contribution to cover expenses, was filed. In reply to a letter from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Secretary Scharrenberg replied that Mooney had not asked the approval of his appeal by the executive council, as provided in a resolution adopted by the Santa Barbara convention.

The council indorsed a reply of the secretary to an inquiry by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as follows: "Have been advised that Representative Florence Kahn appeared at hearing on cotton garment code opposing any decrease in weekly hours and any increase in wages. Please understand thoroughly that Mrs. Kahn does not speak for working people but only for herself and anti-labor forces in general."

Coulter Elected to Council

The minimum wage for women, anti-picketing ordinances and the longshoremen's strike were discussed by the council, and the vacancy in the executive board occasioned by the resignation of Dick L'Estrange of District No. 2 was filled by the election of J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach, to fill the unexpired term.

The secretary reported on the arrangements for the coming convention of the Federation at Pasadena, and was authorized to make further necessary arrangements.

The list of questions for candidates, heretofore published in the Labor Clarion, was approved. It was decided that no recommendations should be made at this time for state officials.

Hiram Johnson Indorsed

Senator Hiram W. Johnson was unanimously recommended for re-election.

Recommendations for indorsement of certain candidates for Congress, the state Assembly and Senate were voted, and in other instances it was decided to defer action until local committees have reported.

As soon as possible a complete list of all candidates recommended will be published separately and mailed to all California labor papers, labor councils and affiliated unions.

The financial statement, which was approved, showed a balance on hand on March 1, 1934, of $5910.91, and on June 1, 1934, of $5710.33.

Furuseth a Spectator At Unique Ceremony

In a vacant lot at Clay street and the Embarcadero, a few doors from the headquarters of the Seamen's Union, a unique ceremony was enacted last Monday that marked the passing from the marine industrial picture of the "fink hall," which has been a bone of contention between the marine unions and the shipping interests for years. This adjunct of the "company union" was abolished under the terms of the settlement of the maritime strike.

With a thousand or more seamen in attendance, headed by the patriarchal Andrew Furuseth, "grand old man" of union labor, a huge bonfire was built to serve as a funeral pyre for the "gray books" of the seafaring men which signified adherence to company unions and the "fink hall" method of hiring crews.

Into this fire went thousands of the company union "gray books" collected during and before the strike from those who had decided to quit the company union and affiliate with the marine unions under the wing of the American Federation of Labor. These unions comprise the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific and the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, all of which are part of the International Seamen's Union.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the international organization, who insisted on attending the jollification in spite of the fact that he has not entirely recovered from his recent illness, was an interested participant in the ceremony which marked a great forward step in the progress of the organization to which he has devoted his life and talents. He was the conspicuous and honored figure of the celebration.

(COPY)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco, State of California—Sir: Please take notice that I, Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the crime of murder, first degree, in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and sentenced to death by said court on the 24th day of February, 1917, and commuted to serve life in prison in the state prison at San Quentin, will apply to his excellency, Frank F. Merriam, governor of the State of California, for a pardon of his sentence. Kindly sign the acknowledgement herewith and return to Thomas J. Mooney, at San Quentin Prison.

Respectfully,
THOMAS J. MOONEY.

State Prison at San Quentin, Calif., July 19, 1934.

City and County of San Francisco } ss:
State of California }

I, Matthew Brady, district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, do hereby acknowledge receipt of notice from Thomas J. Mooney that he intends to apply to the governor of the State of California for a pardon.

(Signed) MATTHEW BRADY,
District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco.

27-3-10-17

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Total Capital Account . $13,510,206.77

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Labor Day Committee Completing Plans for Greatest of Parades

With Labor Day but one month distant, the meeting of the General Labor Day Committee last Saturday night showed signs of increased interest and reports on preparations for the great parade indicated that it will be a reminder of former years both in numbers and impressiveness.

There was a large attendance when Chairman Vandeleur called the meeting to order in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, all officers being present. President-elect T. C. Meagher of the Building Trades Council was substituted for Edward L. Nolan as vice-chairman of the committee at the request of the Building Trades Council, concurred in by Brother Nolan.

The minutes of the previous meeting were corrected to include on the committee of volunteers to visit unions to arouse interest in the parade the following: A. E. Cohn, Electrical Workers; Brother Kelly, Asbestos Workers; W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks; John F. Metcalf, Molders No. 164; Mary McKay, Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, and Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employees 110.

Additional names were added to the roster of parade committees representing San Francisco and Oakland unions. Delegate Grace of the Hatters reported that only one firm in California manufacturing caps was entitled to the use of the union label, this being the Maler Uniform Cap Company of Los Angeles.

The Float Committee reported that plans for floats submitted by the following organizations have been approved: Pile Drivers No. 34, Theatrical Federation, Coopers' Union, Chauffeurs, Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Teamsters, Ice Wagon Drivers, Eagleson & Co. and District Council of Carpenters. The committee will on request assist in preparing plans and estimates for floats.

The Music Committee submitted the names of fourteen organizations that have contracted for bands, and estimates that more than two dozen bands will be in the parade. The Municipal Band will furnish the music for the literary exercises and grand ball.

Secretary O'Connell outlined the arrangements for the parade formation during the Diamond Jubilee held in 1925, which may serve as a model for the coming Labor Day parade. Some eight or nine divisions may be formed of allied crafts, each to be headed by its own marshal, who will be held responsible for the line-up within his own division. According to usage, preference will have to be given to the Theatrical Division, as all men in that division will have to report for work at 11:30 a. m. The other divisions will draw lots for place in the line of march, and within each division the individual unions may also draw lots for their respective positions. The unions in each division will elect their marshal of division.

Manuel Jacobs of the Federation of Teachers gave an interesting account of his recent visit to Washington, where he availed himself of the facilities of the research department of the American Federation of Labor headquarters, which furnished him with much interesting and valuable material for the Labor Day history to be prepared by the special committee, of which Brother Jacobs is a member. He suggested that local unions here may find the research bureau of the A. F. of L. a very valuable means in securing information and data on labor problems.

The chauffeurs reported that they will appear in uniforms. The molders will not fine members for failing to take part in parade, but instead will give a chance on stoves to members who participate. Bakers will parade in work uniforms. So there will be plenty of color in the parade, according to delegates reporting for their unions. Interesting features in plenty are promised.

Hereafter and until Labor Day the General Committee will meet each Saturday night at 9:30, and it is hoped that the interest so far manifested will be maintained.

LABOR BROADCASTS

The California State Federation of Labor continues to broadcast over KQW station every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m. These radio talks deal with current topics of the world of labor and should be of special interest to all working men and women.

COMPLIANCE DIVISION MOVES

The office of the National Recovery Administration Compliance Division has been moved to the Humboldt Bank building, 785 Market street. The telephone number is Sutter 5041. The director, as well as the postmaster, will appreciate the addressing of mail as above.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will open its fall meeting in Atlantic City on August 6 to consider its annual report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in San Francisco on October 1. The annual report reviews the work of the organized labor movement in both economic and legislative fields for the year and makes broad recommendations regarding policy and tactics.

The members of the Council are: President, William Green (miner); secretary, Frank Morrison (printer); treasurer, Martin F. Ryan (railway carman); first vice-president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice-president, T. A. Rickert (garment worker); third vice-president, Matthew Woll (photo engraver); fourth vice-president, James Wilson (pattern maker); fifth vice-president, John Coefield (plumber); sixth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist); seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet (electrical worker).

GENERAL TIRE STRIKE ENDED

Abolition of the company union, a wage increase, recognition of seniority, and return of the strikers without discrimination were the terms of settlement won by the striking tire workers of the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, according to dispatches from that city. The settlement is a "complete victory" for the strikers.

MOLDERS' CONVENTION

It is expected more than 300 persons will attend the twenty-eighth convention of the International Molders' Union of North America to be held in Chicago beginning Monday, August 13. This is the fourth time in the history of the International Molders' Union that this organization has held its convention in Chicago. Chicago was the scene of the 1865, 1879 and 1895 conventions.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - - Secretary
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We Call and Deliver to San Mateo, Burlingame
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

According to the advertising bureau of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, 25 merchandising concerns that increased their aggregate newspaper advertising investments 43.6 per cent in 1933 realized a combined increase in net income of 154.9 per cent. The bureau figures also show that 25 companies decreasing their newspaper advertising 33.4 per cent in the same year wound up with a 34 per cent drop in combined earnings.

A. A. McDonald, proofreader, and R. H. Gohring, operator, on the Stockton "Record," were visitors over the week-end in San Francisco, and called at local union headquarters.

At the special meeting of the union held last Sunday it was voted to continue for three months the wage rate and hours in operation for some time past under agreement with the Employing Printers' Association. The expiration of the existing agreement between the union and the employers was also set worward until January 1, 1935.

A decision was recently handed down by a board of arbitration in the case of the Milwaukee Newswriters' Union against the publishers of the "Leader" in that city. It is outstanding in that it is the first award in the industry of the thirty-hour week. When the International Typographical Union some years ago relinquished jurisdiction over newswriters the privilege of retaining affiliation with the I. T. U. was granted to such newswriters' unions as desired that privilege. The Milwaukee and Scranton unions were the only ones to retain to the present date their membership in the printers' international organization. These facts are of interest in view of the recent appearance in the field of the newswriters' Guild. The latter has made various gains in certain cities, though not to an appreciable extent in San Francisco, it being generally understood that it had encountered very active opposition from local publishers. From the award of the arbiter in the Milwaukee case the following is quoted: "The imperative need for a shorter work period is so apparent and so generally admitted that it does not require elaborate discussion. The whole tendency is for a radical shortening of the work-day and week. It is no longer merely theoretical. Reduced work hours and better compensation have never been a burden. On the contrary, while they have given relief, greater freedom, ease of mind and body and opportunity to the workers, they have proved to be a decided asset and advantage to management. It has long ago been established that production per man hour and workmanship are enhanced by their adoption. Who shall assume leadership in establishing more favorable working conditions if not those who are championing such better conditions even while the profit system of production is still extant?"

A. E. Giegengack, who was recently appointed to head the great government printing office in Washington, has been a member of the Typographical Union for twenty-six years and was formerly a linotype operator. He was production manager in Paris of the "Stars and Stripes," official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force. Another member of the Typographical Union named to a high position in the G. P. O. is Miss Jo Coffin, appointed assistant public printer in charge of women's relations. Miss Coffin was a copy cutter on the New York "World" for fifteen years, and is known to many members of the union who had worked on that publication, some of whom are now in San Francisco. She is reported having been prominent as a social worker and in labor activities and also as a friend of the wife of President Roosevelt. The retiring public printer, George H. Carter, served under four Presidents—Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt—and earned the reputation of being an efficient administrator.

It is said that discovery has been made of considerable vocal music talent in the assembly room at headquarters as well as throughout the ranks of No. 21. Some mention has been made of appearance of a glee club at a future meeting, also of the promotion of a minstrel show and orchestra in addition to the existing band organization.

Announcement has been made that the "Citizen," a weekly paper established by union printers on strike in Rome, New York, will soon become a daily.

A meeting of the Newspaper Industrial Board is scheduled for Chicago on August 6. Among the cases to be heard is that of the Pueblo union's appeal. To date acceptances have been received from two men to serve with three others yet to be named as the panel of five from which a chairman will be chosen in future arbitration cases coming before the board. Those who have accepted are Frederick C. Gause of Indianapolis, a former state Supreme Court justice, and Federal Judge Robert R. Nevin of Dayton, Ohio.

Governor W. H. Murray of Oklahoma has charged in a letter that the "Daily Oklahoman and Times" is violating the anti-trust laws of that state in exacting of advertisers a contract not to advertise with any other newspaper whatsoever; also that a contract has been made between that company and the Oklahoma "News" whereby the "News" is not to interfere with the control over such advertisements, out of consideration that the publishing company operating the "Oklahoman and Times" pay all deficits of the "News" so that the latter may operate without a loss. The editor of the "News," a Scripps-Howard publication, has made flat denial that his paper is party to any such agreement as alleged in Governor Murray's letter, but states that the executive is on the right track in directing the attorney general to investigate the newspaper situation in Oklahoma City with a view to bringing suit against guilty parties, and offering evidence in support of the claim that unfair trade practices have been used to strangle competition.

Harold R. West, linotype operator and member of the job printing firm of West & McArdle, and Carl Fletcher, editor of the "Labor News," have entered the race for election to the City Council of Long Beach. Both are delegates to the Central Labor Council, West representing the Typographical Union and Fletcher representing the Painters' Union, of which he was business agent for several years. Both have excellent records and will receive strong support from union members.

At a meeting of the South Carolina Press Association, publishers and editors suggested substituting the blue eagle for the union label. A resolution was passed to that effect by a vote of seven to three, eleven persons eligible to vote refusing to do so. Just another reminder to members of organized labor to be eternally vigilant—demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or asking service. And at this season, in particular, "look for the label" on the printing of political candidates of all parties, no matter what their promises or "platforms." And, once again, how about the label on the menu card in that restaurant where you spend union-earned money?

Foreman Clarence Davy, Frank Vaughn and G. N. Davidson of the "News" chapel have been taking their annual vacations, as has also Frank J. McCoy, foreman of the "Examiner."

The State of New York has launched a half-million dollar newspaper advertising campaign to aid what is said to be its greatest industry—that of dairy production. Money will be loaned by the state for the purposes of the drive and will be recovered by a tax of one cent per 100 pounds of milk sold during the twelve months' campaign. All composition, presswork and electrotyping in connection with the advertisements must be done within the state, under terms of the bill.

A 5 per cent tax on daily newspaper advertising is proposed by a St. Louis councilman. His estimates are that the three dailies of that city would be contributors to the city's exchequer in the sum of $500,000 annually.

Members of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council have voted to boycott the "Times-Picayune" and the "States," and to seek similar action by advertisers and other citizens, if the Times-Picayune Publishing Company does not "deal fairly with organized labor and refrain from sending strike-breakers throughout the United States."

The council adopted unanimously a resolution, signed by twenty-eight labor representatives and containing a provision for the boycott by placing the two newspapers on the "We Don't Purchase" list. After the resolution was read Dowell E. Patterson, a representative of the International Typographical Union, was called before the meeting.

While Mr. Patterson did not mention specific instances it might be stated that the "Times-Picayune" sent strike-breakers recruited from their own composing room in some instances and from printing offices in the city in the past to Fort Smith, Sioux City, Saratoga, Tampa, Wichita, Paterson, N. J., Albany, to San Francisco and Minneapolis which were not used as the union did not go out, Asheville, N. C., and other centers.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"Deacon" Folger is able to eat solid food once more, having got his second teeth. He looks much younger. Which reminds us of the story of the Scot who, when asked why he was putting away his kid's toys, replied that he was saving them for his second childhood.

W. C. Riegelhuth is spending his vacation in the Hetch Hetchy Valley. He figures that is one way to cash in on the city's big investment.

Several of the boys are taking their vacations via the week-end route.

A visiting printer from Los Angeles says there is a rumor in that city that the "Examiner" may absorb the "Times."

Fifty years of fine shoemaking.
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
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TIM REARDON'S VIEWS

In his monthly report to the Governor's Council for July Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, gives the following summary of the incidents connected with the recent longshore and marine strike:

"The most serious disruption of relationships between employer and employee during the month of June occurred in the San Francisco Bay area. This disturbance owed its origin to a strike of the longshoremen, to which was joined the strike of all the maritime unions.

"It is quite generally recognized that an element foreign to American ideals as well as communistic in its action interjected itself in this conflict.

"The stoppage of goods and materials at the waterfront involved practically every line of industry in San Francisco, whether directly associated with the maritime strike set-up or not.

"Realizing the danger that might result from the actions of that element which had interjected itself into the strike, the San Francisco Labor Council passed a resolution deploring the fact of communistic activities on the part of some members and earnestly requesting all unions to rid themselves of this agitating element. This resolution and action on the part of the Labor Council received commendation and praise, not only from William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, but also from Governor Merriam, chief executive of the State of California, who in commending the action delivered a well-timed and well-worded invective against radical activities and communistic interference, at which time he reinforced state police with the National Guard solely for the purpose of protecting State property from communistic actions and threatened arson.

"The effect of the longshoremen's strike, which for a long period of time had been confined to the waterfront, gradually moved out into the confines of jurisdiction of the authorities of the City of San Francisco and culminated in the clash between strikers and police on Rincon Hill, when two men were killed and many shot and injured.

"Acting upon the request of the constituted authorities of San Francisco, Governor Merriam immediately proceeded to place all necessary authority in the hands of General Howard of the National Guard of the State of California.

"It was a significant fact that immediately upon this action of our chief executive killings and violence ceased.

"Unfortunate as this situation proved to be in its discomforts and disadvantages to San Francisco and all of the people as a general strike, yet it was out of this situation that the bona fide American leaders and members of organized labor secured control of the strike situation and brought to a termination the whole general strike and its concurrent discomforts and dangers.

"The longshoremen's strike was interstate in character and therefore became a federal matter, and recently the interested unions voted to submit the questions involved to arbitration.

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When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:
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OUR "FRIEND" CROCKER

"Consciousness of Duty Well Done"

The attitude of vested wealth toward the laboring man in this and every other crisis was well summed up in the words of William H. Crocker which appeared in the daily newspapers published outside of San Francisco last week. Airing fetid opinions that no amount of air will benefit, Crocker, the philanthropist—though a little saddened by the abortive attempt to declare martial law—rubbed his hands with some glee at the prospect he saw. With the usual short-sightedness characteristic of those who rule by wealth instead of wisdom, he saw in this strike the failure of labor and was well pleased. . . . Crocker's statement, had it not been so serious, might have furnished the comedy relief of the whole strike situation. It is the only pronouncement that might have caused both capital and labor to smile. . . . Labor has emerged from its battle stronger than ever, with a halo of nobility about its brow and a consciousness of duty well done.—San Francisco "Leader."

—

Masters and Slaves

We hear so much about communism today it makes one wonder how communism got such a foothold in this great American country of ours. But it is possible that such statements as Crocker's make communism when he says that the "workers have been driven back to work." Is Crocker trying to make the people believe that American workmen are nothing but slaves and that bankers and shipowners are their masters?—"East Bay Labor Journal."

—

"Shocking and Brutal Statement"

A more shocking and brutal statement of the position of the economic bourbons of the Pacific Coast could hardly have been made. It was said of the political bourbons of France that "they learned and forgot nothing." Mr. Crocker might wisely have listened to the words of Murat Halstead, the great publisher, who, when signing an agreement with the Typographical Union many years ago, said, in substance: "I can lick the unions any day I wish, but—the trouble is, I have to lick them again the next day."—Bremerton "Labor Journal."

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Harold Mitchell of Toronto, acting president of M. T. D. U., May 2, attends executive council meeting in New York, charging $10 per day for four days' services, and also $10 per day for hotel and meals for four days. Seemingly, quite a coincidence—meals and services same rate per day. The secretary-treasurer charges $10 per day for services, but his hotel and meals cost $15 per day. Rand Anderson, vice-president, charges $10 per day for services, but only $39 for hotel and meals for seven days. H. J. Mitchell puts in bill for telegrams and long distance calls of $20.45; John Finn, services in Akron, Ohio, $43; John P. Gaspar, services in Akron, Ohio, $15. No report is published giving the nature of services charged for. The question of finances should prove an interesting subject for debate at their Chicago convention. On May 31 the treasury shows a balance of $1209.07. As the average monthly receipts amount to $540 and deducting the cost of the national convention from the probably none too flush balance on hand, it may not be necessary to debate the question of sending a proposition to a referendum for or against the dissolution of the M. T. D. U., for it will likely go bankrupt soon enough by just continuing to give its officers their expense accounts, not to mention their back salaries now due and payable.

No new contract has been entered into as yet relative to scale and working conditions between the representatives of the local newspaper publishers and No. 18's scale committee.

Harold Taylor and wife have gone to Seattle, Wash., in which city they contemplate making their future home.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 27, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, E. F. Burke and Frank Ryan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Mrs. James Rolph Jr. and family, deeply appreciating Council's kind expression of sympathy. Minutes of Building Trades Council of San Francisco. Samuel C. May, director of bureau of public administration of University of California, transmitting a copy of "Labor Under the New Deal," a bibliography. Cloakmakers No. 8, transmitting copy of the agreement between the union and manufacturers in this city. S. S. White of Cloakmakers desires to have donation of $2 under his name for maritime strike fund to be credited to the Socialist party of San Francisco as the donor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Carpenters No. 483, asking Council's assistance in having a bus line connecting with the Municipal Railway for benefit of mechanics carrying tools in certain parts of the Mission. From International Longshoremen, Sailors' Union, Marine Engineers No. 97 and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, thanking for moneys received from strike fund during the past week. Also from Ship Clerks to same effect. Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 509, complimenting the Council on the handling of the strike situation. From the following organizations, transmitting donations to strike fund for marine workers and longshoremen: Oil Workers No. 19, Valley Labor Council, Napa Carpenters No. 2114, Napa Labor Council, Engine No. 8, Truck No. 4, Bookbinders, Oroville Carpenters No. 1240, Eureka Trades Council, Mill Valley Carpenters No. 1710, Engine Co. No. 2, Fresno Operating Engineers, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Laundry Workers No. 26, Photo Engravers, Fireman Michael Conroy, Machinists' Ladies' Auxiliary No. 197, District No. 5, Fire Department, Truck Co. No. 11, Engine Co. No. 25, Engine Co. No. 9, Fireboat No. 1, Vallejo Musicians, Vallejo Carpenters, Vallejo Labor Council, Asphalt Workers. Total for week of $2577.75, together with remainder undistributed of preceding week of $88.16, making a total of $2665.91, to be distributed by the Finance Committee. (See report next week.)

Referred to Secretary—From Eureka Federated Trades, requesting speaker for Labor Day. Garage Employees No. 665, reduction of delegation. Napa Carpenters, requesting information about the strike conditions.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Carpenters No. 483, proposing legislation for six-hour day and thirty-hour week.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Rochester Clothing Company, soliciting orders for parade clothing.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Announcement that office of N.R.A. Compliance Division hereafter will be located at 785 Market street, phone Sutter 5041.

Circular letter from California State Federation of Labor, containing call for convention to assemble at city of Pasadena, Monday, September 17, 1934, at 10 a. m. Moved that Council send two delegates, and that nominations open at next regular meeting. Motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Coopers No. 65, referred to Secretary. Finance Committee submitted report of contributions to strike fund and disbursements from said fund during week ending July 20, 1934. Receipts of fund, $2306.87; remainder undistributed, $86.79; total $2393.66. Apportioned 30 cents each to 7685 men, the sum of $2305.50 to seven organizations, leaving balance undistributed of $88.16.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended the granting of application for affiliation of Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, and seating of their delegates, E. F. Burke and Frank Ryan. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44—All hotels are non-union excepting Whitcomb Hotel; request that no unions hold banquets in unfair hotels. Window Cleaners have had their headquarters raided by police, and are encountering opposition in boycotting unfair contractors; one member was arrested on complaint of a woman. Bill Posters and Billers urge that election literature should be distributed by union billers of their organization and bear the label of their craft. Teachers' Federation No. 61 complained that the Civil Service Commission has forbidden its employees affiliating with the Municipal Federation of City Employees (an independent organization, not directly affiliated with organized labor). Pastemakers report two unfair firms, the Gragnano Products Company of San Francisco and the West Coast Macaroni Company of Oakland. Ship Clerks' Association thanks trade unionists for moral and financial support. Longshoremen will assist in eliminating all non-union elements on the waterfront; are organizing to that effect. Coopers state that the Labor Commissioner was instrumental in removing coopers from Wieland's Brewery. Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 have contributed $2000 to maritime unions on strike and $400 to Street Carmen No. 1004, $100 to Apostleship of the Sea, and are also organizing ice cream workers. Marine Cooks and Stewards are still on strike and thank for support. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 are still on strike and taking a vote to elect representatives for collective bargaining. Teachers' Federation asks all friends to sign the initiative petition for protection of the tenure system.

Receipts, $3617.85; **expenditures,** $3521.43.

Adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Patronize the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor.

Special Notice. The General Labor Day Committee will meet each Saturday evening in the San Francisco Labor Temple until Labor Day. All delegates and parade committees of unions are urgently requested to attend these meetings, as time for preparations for the Labor Day parade and celebration is getting short. J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

CULINARY UNION NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

Now that the strike is over and we have time to look around and sum up our experience we remember that for at least three days everyone who ate in a restaurant was served by union labor and only by that kind of labor, and we have to thank the whole labor movement of this city, which by its action made that fact possible.

But with the passing of the strike we also find that all of the large hotels have gone from open shop to non-union, with about sixty cooks dropping out of Local 44 from these places. It is evident that there is a concerted move on by the big operators to bring pressure to bear upon the workers to relinquish membership in labor organizations which, if it succeeds, will surely result in worse conditions in these places for those who work in them.

There is also a rumor out that the Industrial Association is setting up an employment office for hotel help. The same thing has been done before in San Francisco.

But we would remind the bosses that our unions grew and their office went out of business, and their man Friday, Mr. Eppinger, went into the hands of a receiver.

The one bright spot so far is the Whitcomb Hotel, with which the Joint Board is negotiating at present, and we hope to line this house up 100 per cent in the near future. Meanwhile all people who have regard for organized labor are asked to take action in their various organizations so that no banquets, dances or affairs are pulled off in any non-union house. Also notify your out-of-town friends to call Ordway 3202 (if they come to this city) before they make reservations, so that we can put them into a hotel that is fair to our unions.

All the big unfair houses have opened up again, so we ask you to stay away from the Pig 'n' Whistle, Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns and the Roosevelt. We also ask the Jewish workers to give us their assistance in lining up the kosher houses on Golden Gate avenue where you see a news vendor outside. Remember that the S. & S., on Fillmore, is a union kosher house, as is also Schindler's, on Golden Gate avenue, where you will see a sign to that effect.

Don't forget—look for our house card in the window and our button on the bartender's coat before you eat or drink. If you don't see these things you can be sure the place is phoney.

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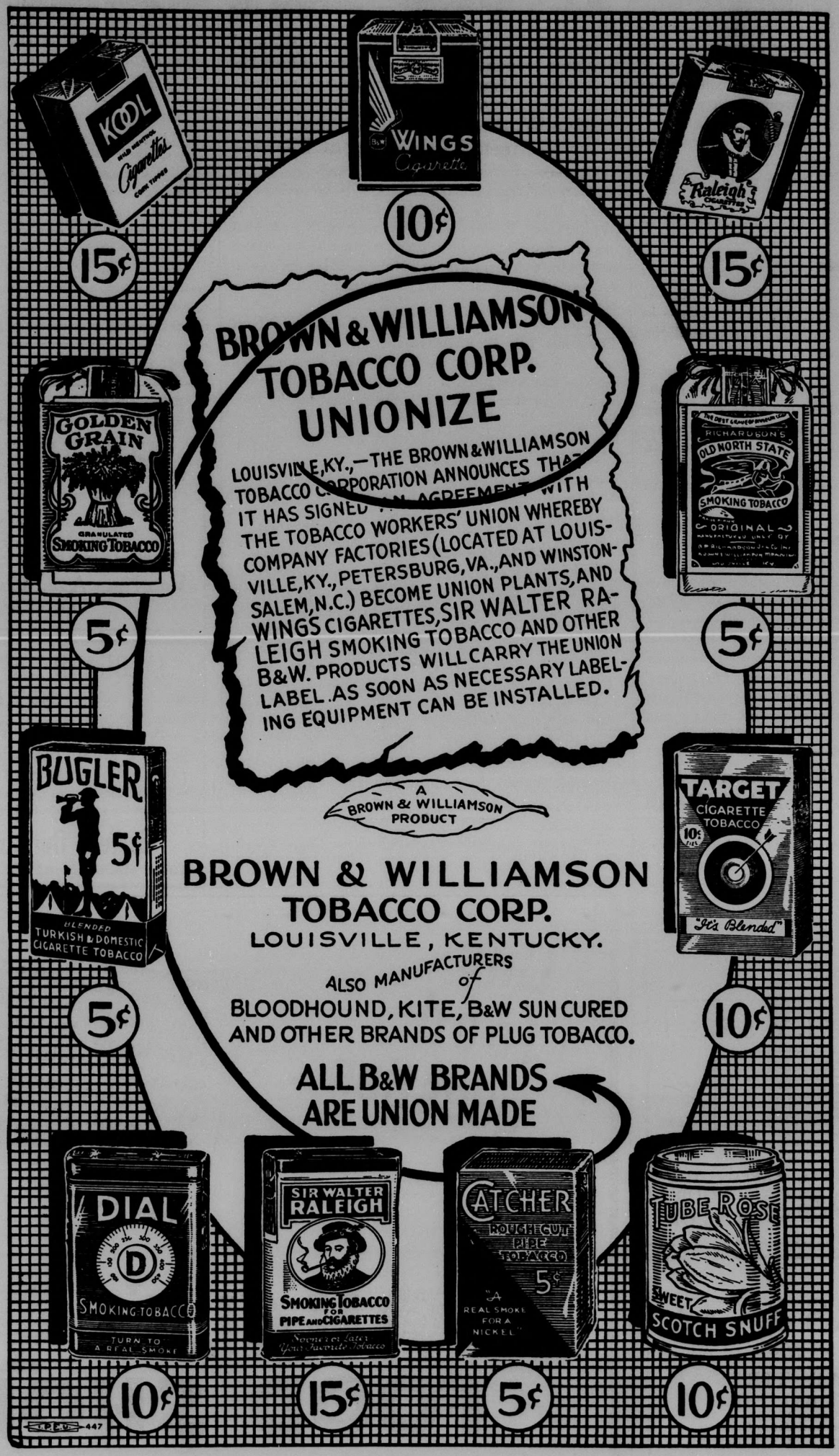
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California State Federation Issues Call for Convention

The call for the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, issued by President Hoch, Secretary Scharrenberg and the members of the executive council, has been issued. The circular says:

"The many serious problems now confronting the organized workers of California make it highly desirable that all affiliated unions should be represented at this convention. Never has there been greater need for wise counsel and intelligent cooperation by all the organized workers of California. The executive council therefore most earnestly requests every union to make a special effort to be represented at this convention."

The convention, which will be the thirty-fifth annual meeting, will be held in the Municipal Auditorium in the city of Pasadena, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, September 17, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Each union affiliated with the State Federation is entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof. Central labor bodies are entitled to two delegates. No union is entitled to more than six delegates.

The San Francisco Labor Council will nominate candidates for delegates to the convention at tonight's meeting.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Among the members of local unions who have passed away since last reports are the following: William Adamy, member of Waiters' Union No. 30; Robert Grant, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 38; Francis G. Salet, Teamsters' Union No. 85; William H. Gleeson, Machinists' Union No. 68; Patrick J. O'Brien, Municipal Carmen's Union No. 518; Thomas Scahill, Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union No. 377.

Ornburn Appointed to Position Made Vacant by Manning's Death

I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to succeed the late John J. Manning.

Appointment of Ornburn was made and announced by Matthew Woll, president of the department, and is effective until the executive board meets on August 6, at which time the board will act. It is expected Ornburn will be selected by the board to fill the unexpired term. The annual convention of the department will be held in San Francisco just preceding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens October 2.

Mr. Ornburn has for years been one of the most energetic promoters of the use of the union label as a distinguishing mark on union-made products.

Active Worker in Union Ranks Meets With Series of Mishaps

Members of the Labor Council and her fellow workers in the culinary crafts will be pained to learn that Laura Molleda, delegate from the Waitresses' Union, formerly secretary of that organization, and a prominent worker in the cause of trade unionism, is at Mary's Help Hospital suffering from pneumonia, following a painful accident on Friday last.

Sister Molleda was the victim of an accident on Thursday, July 19, in which she sustained a broken ankle. While confined to her home following this mishap she sustained a fall which resulted in the breaking of three ribs. She was rushed to the San Francisco Hospital and later was removed to Mary's Help Hospital, where it was reported her condition was serious.

She has the sincere sympathy of her hosts of friends, who unite in wishing for her a speedy recovery.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year by the San Francisco Building Trades Council at its meeting held on Thursday, July 26: President, T. C. Meagher; vice-president, Frank E. Johansen; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Doyle; sergeant-at-arms, Dan Dougherty; board of trustees, Joseph H. Ault, James McKnight, J. M. Ricci, D. J. Cavanaugh and J. Mullane; law and legislative committee, A. E. Cohn, James Fitzgerald, V. I. Doyle, J. Kelly and E. A. Dwyer; organizing committee, J. Ledwith, Frank Lively, Thomas Walsh, John Johmann and Paul Keith; business agent, James E. Rickets.

There are union shops and non-union shops. A demand for the union label shows that union shops are preferred.

Warehousemen and Cereal Workers Initiate Reorganizing Campaign

Harvey J. Carty, president pro tempore of the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers, Local 38-44 of the International Longshoremen's Association, which recently has been reorganized, reports splendid progress in interesting the workers in the different branches included in his organization. He reports:

"The warehousemen and cereal workers are carrying on a very active campaign of reorganization of their once splendid local. We sincerely and earnestly request the co-operation and assistance of the members of organized labor by carrying our invitation to the unorganized workers following our calling to join our local.

"We especially request the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council to carry our message of reorganization to their membership. We assure our fellow trade-unionists that whatever assistance is rendered will be most sincerely appreciated."

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